



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-APR-94-170  
Thursday  
1 September 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FRES-LEB-94-170

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## Burundi

### Team Examining Restoration of Presidency Continues Work

180108Z110904 Burundian Radio Diffusion Nationale  
In Burundian Radio in Kigali (1700 GMT) 11 Sep 94

[Excerpt] The ongoing work to restore the presidency continued this morning at the Kigali People's Palace. The head of the mediation team, charged studying the issue, Mr Antoine Ntumbwe spoke to our colleagues Jerome Ngarwa and Eugene Barungumba about the progress of his team's work.

[Begin Ntumbwe speaking] Work to restore the presidency and other institutions is going well. The subcommittee which dealt with preparations for the government convention and other issues affecting the restoration of the presidency finished its work yesterday. Next we will have an overall commission bring all the forum members together.

[Unidentified correspondent] This morning, decided on the methods for electing a president, and even indicated those who could stand for the post among the candidates. You also spoke of one name from the list of candidates. What was all that about?

[Ntumbwe] We are not for people who decided how things would proceed. We only said it was possible that some articles of the Constitution could be amended to enable us to choose another president. This includes Articles 11 and 14 and Paragraph 1a of Article 33. Once these changes are made, the head of state could be elected by the National Assembly. This would be done by the parliamentarians. We put forward ways to elect a president without recourse to universal elections, as provided for under Article 11 of the country's Constitution. [pause omitted] You have heard that the candidates are Mr Séverin Ndirakobuca, Mr Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, and Festus Ntawugira, who is also a candidate, but in an individual capacity as he does not represent any party. There is also Mr Léonard Ntawugira. He sent a friend of his, Christian Ndirakobuca, who said that Ntawugira had asked him to present his application. But this is not in order, because according to the law he must come personally to register. There was also Charles Mukasa, on behalf of the Union for National Progress. [pause omitted] [end recording]

The combined forum to elect a new head of state has not been formed. The reasons for this are not clear. [pause omitted]

## Chad

### CNSPD Leader Kette Returns, Renounces Armed Struggle

180108Z100904 Nigerian Radio Diffusion Nationale  
In Chad from in French (1700 GMT) 11 Sep 94

[Excerpt] We start this morning's news with the return to the country yesterday afternoon of Laurent Kette Mouo

Kette, chairman of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy (CNSPD). He was welcomed by Foreign Minister Ahmad Ndiramase Bagga, who was accompanied by members of the government and the National Reconciliation Committee. Mouo Kette, who is returning to Ndjamena after two and a half years underground, was accompanied by Central African Foreign Minister Simon Badawa Ngare, Gabonese citizens, and members of the monitoring committee for the Banga II Accords. Lt. Kette answered questions from the press on departing.

[Begin recording] [Kette] The CNSPD has always said that it prefers dialogue. We have returned today because we now want to pursue the struggle on the political front. In renouncing the armed struggle we are not saying that we are renouncing the ideal for which we took up arms. Too much blood has been spilled and we believe that we must pursue the struggle politically. Concerning security measures, I believe the accords we signed do not resemble the ones that we have signed in the past. The new element of the present accord is that a monitoring committee has been set up to ensure the strict implementation of these accords and also ensure that CNSPD carries out its political activities freely.

[Unidentified reporter] The past (and the other parties) also advocate federalism. Could you tell us if now there is a split between you and Laurent Bagge? If not, what can we expect today from you as an opponent to the other movements that are still at the head?

[Kette] It is too much to talk of a split. Even if Laurent is operating in other areas he is still one of us, we still consider him to be one of us. As I am speaking to you, Laurent has sent a messenger to us and we hope that he will also sign the Banga accords.

[Reporter] Mr Kette, the history of negotiations and reconciliation in Chad has been beset with disasters. What do you say are the guarantees covering your negotiations? Does the holding of the negotiations in Libreville mean that you were looking for a security guarantee for your members and yourself?

[Kette] I just said that the new thing in these accords is that a monitoring committee has been set up comprising seven (word indistinct) members including three observers from France, Gabon, and the UNHCR. I just said that these accords do not have anything in common with the previous ones we signed. We at least have confidence in the countries of the subregion which have involved themselves in the negotiations that have made it possible to obtain these accords. We cannot say what is going to happen right away, but we believe that the two sides sincerely want peace truly to return to this country, because without peace we cannot talk of development. Once again, we have confidence in the mediators and we also have confidence in the Chad government, which from beginning to end showed good faith during the negotiations. [pause omitted]

[Reporter] What comments do you have to make on the clashes that occurred after you signed the agreement on 10 August with the government.

[Kette] Well, up to now, we know that incidents have occurred in Lugenda (Occidental), but we do not yet have the necessary information to assess the situation (words indistinct) [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Rwanda

#### President, Premier Meet With EEI Delegation

EX1108101/194 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English (11)  
GMT 11 Aug 94

[Excerpt] Yesterday, in a conference, the president of the Republic of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, received the EEI delegation at the Urugwiro village. The EEI delegation is here on a mission to assess humanitarian aid projects and to offer economic assistance to Rwanda.

As the international community continues to press the Rwandan Government to provide guarantees for the safe return of refugees, the Rwandan Government has laid out at it, according to it being positive and of protecting former government leaders personally living in the refugee camps in neighboring countries. President Bizimungu accused the international community for being preoccupied with the return of refugees, instead of being preoccupied with judging and trying those perpetrators of the genocide. He said that what the government needs is advice on the path of reconstructing the country in mutual cooperation and mutual respect. President Bizimungu said that he has written to the president of the EEI, requesting for support in the task of peace and justice promotion in Rwanda.

President Bizimungu said that the EEI should help Rwanda in the following areas: the balance of loans given to Rwanda through the (words indistinct) should be reallocated to badly needed areas; a big part of the financial assistance given to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) should be given to the local NGOs working in Rwanda, to help in the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The president said that a Rwandan Government and EEI joint managerial (name) can be set up in Kigali to ensure that the aid given to NGOs is put to proper use.

Before they met the president, the EEI delegation held discussions with the prime minister, the Honorable Faustin Twagiramungu. In his opening statement, the prime minister thanked the EEI countries for the generous humanitarian assistance rendered to Rwanda in these difficult times. Mr. Twagiramungu stated that his government's top three priorities range from the repatriation of the refugees and displaced persons, economic reconstruction and the rehabilitation of the vital infrastructures of the country, and the installation of democratic institutions. Regarding the displaced persons and refugees, the prime minister said that his government

continues to urge the population to return as peace and security prevail. He elaborated on the systematic destruction of all vital structures such as schools, hospitals, power and water stations, telecommunications systems, and the destruction of administrative buildings. Mr. Twagiramungu stressed the principle of the rule of law and national reconciliation, which his government has undertaken.

He reminded the delegation that, in order for the country to reconcile, those responsible for the massacres must be punished, and that undisciplined soldiers who carry out wrongful acts would be equally punished. Mr. Twagiramungu gave an example of the 60 undisciplined soldiers currently in prison who committed acts of vengeance and other crimes.

Hans-Peter Kepsch, head of the German delegation, said that the cooperation between Rwanda and Germany will be reinforced in the near future, and that economic assistance in all spheres of life would continue to multiply. Mr. Kepsch stressed that the fact that the Rwandan Government must provide guarantees for the safe return of all refugees, and that economic assistance would depend on the government's efforts to secure the return of the Rwandan refugees.

In their concluding statement, the EEI delegation asked the Rwandan Government to select a national coordinator for programs funded by the EEI. They have agreed to fund development programs and finance the rehabilitation of state infrastructures. [passage omitted]

#### Minister Discusses Reconstruction, Refugees' Return

EX1108101/194 Paris Radio France International in French (230) GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Our guest is Jacques Bihugurana, the Rwandan minister of reconstruction and social reintegration. The Rwandan Government has two priorities today: to reconstruct the country, and, above all, to bring back the refugees currently dispersed throughout neighboring countries, particularly Zaire. Bihugurana tells us of the measures taken to rehabilitate the country. He is interviewed by Jean Helene.

[Begin recording] [Bihugurana] We are encouraging the refugees who left long ago to come back, but we are especially encouraging those who left recently. We think these people should come back quickly to reconstruct the country along with everyone else.

[Helene] There are the refugees who fled the massacres in 1994 and 1995—it is easy for them to return. Now there are those who fled the war and the advance of the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front]. What are you doing about them? Every case has to be examined to see whether a person was involved in the April massacres.

[Bihugurana] First of all we have to say that these people did not flee the advance of the RPF, but rather they

followed the propaganda of the former regime. It is normal that among those returning there should be members of the militia or former soldiers wishing to break in to destabilize the country. That is why quite routine checking is necessary.

[Helene] The other aspect of rehabilitation is the reconstruction of the infrastructure. People are amazed that there is still no water or electricity in Kigali at the end of this week.

[Bibicuganza] Yes. This is a problem we are facing because the water and electricity infrastructure was completely destroyed. Now there are evaluation missions on the ground—in particular I can mention a mission by GTZ (German technical aid agency) that is looking at how reconstruction can be started quickly.

[Helene] You are counting exclusively on donors?

[Bibicuganza] We are not counting exclusively on donors, but neither can we forget the fact that Rwanda is now empty of resources, and that is why we think that international cooperation must play a role.

We also have our own technicians, but it must be said that technicians in all fields have been killed, and there is a lack of qualified people because there are areas that have been seriously damaged. I am thinking of the (Education) sector and the health sector, where we can say that 50 percent of employees were killed.

[Helene] There is also agriculture. People must come back to be able to get some sort of harvest. How long do you think it will take to get back to a level of self-sufficiency?

[Bibicuganza] No, since agricultural (year is) starting with a lot of people displaced, and those who are going to produce now will of course produce, but there are others who will be too late, and this means that soon we will have more consumers than food available.

The WFP (World Food Program) is helping us with emergency food aid, but we think the worst is to be feared in six months.

[Helene] Have you already got a tax program? The government needs income, since it did not find any money in the bank in Kigali in July.

[Bibicuganza] Yes, we have a tax program, but I think that what is important is to rehabilitate the private sector and to encourage commercial activity to resume, then later, in the near future, to think about establishing a tax system.

[Helene] In Zone Four, formerly the Turquoise Zone, the people are worried that the government has not yet appointed any administrators. Why the delay?

[Bibicuganza] There is no delay, because you know that the so-called security zone was liberated from the last European element (the Turquoise) only a week ago, so

the structures that are there are provisional ones, those left by Operation Turquoise, but now with UNAMIR (UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda) we are going to set up administrative and social structures.

[Helene] Are you waiting until there is a measure of security for your administrators?

[Bibicuganza] For the moment I would say it is difficult, because when we made our visit to Gikongoro, the French officers told us that there was a problem with guerrillas—in other words, there was still insecurity, and together with UNAMIR we will have to see how the population can be completely disarmed.

[Helene] As far as the Rwandan Government is concerned, how long will this zone remain demilitarized?

[Bibicuganza] This zone is not demilitarized. We have never signed a demilitarization agreement for this zone. It is just that at the moment there are no government soldiers there, but we think that gradually we will be in a position to send gendarmerie units to this zone to ensure security in cooperation with UNAMIR.

[Helene] You are not afraid of frightening the people, of causing them to flee to Zaire?

[Bibicuganza] We are not afraid. The people are well aware of the fact that we are armed, and that if we are armed it is not to frighten them, but to guarantee their security. So all this depends on the way we tackle the problem.

[Helene] There are reports of new movements of peoples: Rwandans fleeing toward Burundi and Tanzania, who are speaking of violence committed by the government units. Can you confirm these stories, and these movements?

[Bibicuganza] They are rumors. There is no movement of peoples. All we have said is that there have been certain members of our troops who, as individuals, have deliberately committed acts of violence, but who have then been punished. We now have in prison more than 1700 soldiers detained for such acts.

[Helene] You do not think there is any violence now being carried out that might have to do with acts of revenge, is that?

[Bibicuganza] There is no lack of incidents, but as for violence carried out with the approval of the authorities, there is none of that. (end recording)

## Zaire

### Parliamentary Group Sees Dangerous Situation in North

LE1305204994 Kinshasa Voice du Zaire in French 1300 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] North Kivu Region during this period of the Rwandan tragedy runs the risk of becoming a real

protection of the Zaire Government does not assume its full responsibility right from today. This was the gist of a news conference held today by Monsieur Vangumba Mbiame, the second secretary (superior) of the Papi Council of the Republic (Parliamentary Assembly), on his return from Luanda. He headed a large Zairean parliamentary delegation to the east of the country, where the lives of our compatriots have been cruelly disrupted following the arrival of massive numbers of Rwandan refugees. According to Vangumba Mbiame, the problem arises precisely from the problem of cohabitation between the natives and the displaced people on the one hand and, on the other, the general condition of one of the countries near the Great Lakes, to create a Republic of Volcanians or Republic of Great Lakes. Let us listen to him:

(Bogo Mbiame recording) The problem of cohabitation between the natives and the displaced Rwandans on the one hand and the difficulties between Rwandan Hutus and Tutsis on the other, creates the risk of a degeneration into a general confrontation in the Great Lakes Region. This will destabilize and jeopardize peace in central Africa. Following the discovery of the Rwandan armed Forces and their armed disarmament on their arrival in Zaire, weapons of war were introduced into our country on a massive scale, and we witness a the illegal possession of the different ethnic communities who are fighting to exercise political power in North Kivu Region.

The general condition of one of the communities of the Great Lakes, which is to create a Republic of Volcanians or Republic of Great Lakes, could jeopardize international security on the sovereignty of these borders, which were inherited from the colonial powers. Our country, Zaire, is not prepared to accept this while twaddling our mouths. Indeed, I personally heard voices propagating expressing their determination to fight to the last drop of blood to maintain Zaire in its current geographic form. It would therefore not be strange that, in an attempt to avert intractable tensions, the massive arrival of refugees could serve as a step in a strategy to organize a territory in the spirit of a cultural imperialism that is not to be defined.

I therefore appeal to our national collective consciousness and international opinion to do everything possible

to settle any belated tensions that could jeopardize peace in the Great Lakes Region and Zaire, which is now in a position of legitimate self-defense. In no case, assistance must be given to Zaire, and the international community must mobilize to restrain the Rwandan refugees who must, without any conditions from the Rwandan Powers Trust, return to their homeland, and thus enable our country to organize its upcoming elections without any upheaval. The only way to attain this is through consultation and mediation. (end recording)

#### Prime Minister on Political Solution to Katanga Conflict

(INTERVIEW) Kinshasa, The Zaire Television Network is French (TVR) 2001 22 Aug 94

(Toto Hensburgh, there will be no question of a single Zairean being a refugee in his own country. These are the words of Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo during his visit to Mbuji. He was referring to our Kasai brothers who were expelled from Mbuji, and who have since been using the facilities of the Likasi workshop. James Mami Dhermone gave this report.

(Bogo wa Dondo recording) Mr. Governor, in your speech you spoke about a tragedy which took place in your region. Many of those who gave the best of themselves were, for political reasons, forced into conflict. Today the residue of these conflicts still remains. If I think to come here, it was to put an end to this residue, so that there should no longer be in Katanga territory people hiding in secret premises and camps. The government will use all its means at its disposal for those who want to go back to their regions to do so, and for the government to give the necessary support to those who want to stay here to go back to their homes.

They also helped us in building Katanga, and I think we all have the duty—the central and provincial governments—to work toward reestablishing peace, security, and freedom of movement for each and every person. It is under this condition and only under this condition, that Zaire and Katanga can consider themselves as a land of hospitality, a free country where people are one and not divided. Since this problem was eminently political, Mr. Governor, we are going to solve it politically. (end recording)

## **Kenya**

### **Indonesian Refugees Strain Northern Camp Facilities**

AFRICANA404 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network, in English (0601 GMT) / Sep 94

[Text] At least 1,000 refugees from southern Sudan arrive at the Kakuma refugee camp in Northwestern Province every month. Speaking at the camp, the manager, Mark Golezar, also told reporters that the large influx of refugees had strained facilities at the camp. He said the number of refugees at the camp now stood at 44,000 making it impossible for the UNHCR to provide sufficient food and other supplies due to the situation in Rwanda.

Mr. Golezar said it was increasingly difficult to determine genuine refugees from all the people arriving at the camp in search of food.

## **Somalia**

### **SNA's Aidid, Northern Leaders Discuss National Unity**

LC11082010W (C)Londoner Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali (0401 GMT) / 17 Aug 94

[Excerpts] A high-powered delegation led by Abdirahman Mohamed Ali, chairman of the Somali National Movement (SNM), Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA), and Abdirahman Daqar Ali, chairman of the United Somali Front (USF), landed at Mogadishu airport yesterday, where they were given a warm welcome by Ahmed Omar Jass, chairman of the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), Mohammed Nur Geyow, chairman of the southern Somali National Movement (SSNM), Abdi-aziz Warsah Yusuf, of [name indistinct], Mustafa Hay Yusuf, and Shukh Ibrahim Hay Hussein, chairman of the Somali Maik African Organization (SOMA), and a huge crowd of supporters of the Somali National Alliance (SNA).

The visitors were welcomed at the solidarity building in Mogadishu by the chairman of the SNA, leader Mohamed Farah Aidid, and other senior SNA officials.

At the reception, the SNA leader, speaking on behalf of the SNA officials and supporters, said he was greatly honored by the visit by the brothers from the north, a visit which he said would greatly boost cooperation, brotherhood, and unity among the Somali people. Aidid said the visit by the brothers from the north would also help stress the need for the Somali people to elect a truly representative government, which would take into consideration the rights and interests of all.

On the question of unity, leader Aidid said the Somali people had suffered great injustices since 1960, and that in order to foster unity and avoid a repetition of past

mistakes a number of factors had to be taken into account, including human rights, justice for all, and freedom of association. He said human rights abuses led to the birth of the armed movements which had spearheaded the overthrow of the old regime. Leader Aidid said it was human rights abuses which forced our brothers in southern regions of the country to declare their secession.

Aidid also spoke of the countless efforts made for the attainment of unity, and the declaration of a federal system of government by the Somali National Movement, the SNM, which was widely supported by all Somalis. [passage indistinct]

Leader Aidid and other senior officials of the SNA leadership indicated in the meeting that they opposed the disunity and fragmentation of the Somali people. They said they were totally opposed to the secession of the southern regions of Somalia. They said this was the time when all right-thinking people were concerned with consolidating one unit. They said the disunity of the Somali people was encouraged by selfish leaders who had a hidden agenda, which aimed to divide Somalis along ethnic lines. The [word indistinct] of the SNA, Mohammed Qaswarih, Aidid, also spoke as did other SNA officials, who said they were strongly opposed to the secession of part of the country. Mr. Qaswarih recalled the armed struggle the SNM had waged for the sake of unity and justice, and criticized those who were bent on dividing the Somali people. Qaswarih said he fully supported the SNM's belief in power sharing.

The chairman of the SNM, Abdirahman Mohammed Ali, first thanked all those from the southern regions of Somalia, and of Mogadishu in particular, for the warm welcome given them and his delegation on their arrival in Mogadishu. The SNM chairman said that, although the people of the northern regions had at first opted to secede from the south, this decision was overruled after public opinion indicated that the majority of the people were against the idea. This resulted from experiences over the last three years following the departure of the old regime.

The SNM chairman said 80 percent of northerners supported unity, based on a federal system of government. Mr. Abdirahman Mohammed Ali said those who believed in a separatist government in the north were opposed to the interests of the Somali people, and added that while in Mogadishu he and other leaders in his delegation would hold high-level talks with other Somali organizations, with a view to solving the problems facing Somalia.

The SDA chairman and the USF chairman expressed their gratitude for the warm reception, adding that they shared the views of the SNM concerning the existence of one Somali nation. They also said that Somali unity was a closed subject, and was not open for discussion or argument. [passage indistinct] The delegation described their visit as historic.



### Tanzania

#### Mwinyi Discusses Rwanda With EC Delegation

E.A.108762294 Dar es Salaam Radio: Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has proposed that the UN peacekeeping force should remain in Rwanda, so that Rwandan refugees in neighboring countries could return home with assurances of security. Speaking to a delegation of EC ministers at State House in Dar es Salaam today, President Mwinyi said that even OAU member-states were willing to take part in peacekeeping operations in Rwanda—if they could get financial and material assistance. He said the Rwandan refugees must be persuaded to return home, especially as it is the rainy season now, so that they could grow food, rebuild their country economically, and achieve progress.

On the part of Tanzania and other countries hosting Rwandan refugees, President Mwinyi said there was a need for the international community to assist citizens in the places where refugees have taken shelter, as the refugees had used up their food and medicine.

The EC delegation expressed satisfaction at the efforts made by President Mwinyi toward seeking solutions to the crises in Rwanda and Burundi.

The delegation, which has already visited Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda, leaves tomorrow for Goma, Zaire, to inspect the conditions of refugees before it returns home.

#### Mwinyi Holds Talks With Chinese Defense Minister

E.A.108765294 Dar es Salaam Radio: Tanzania Network in Swahili 1800 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has praised the fraternal relations between Tanzania and China, which

survived even during difficult times when Tanzania was abandoned by some of its friends. President Mwinyi made these remarks this morning at State House in Dar es Salaam during talks with Chinese Defense Minister General Chi Haotian, who is on a six-day official visit to the country. President Mwinyi also commended China for its moral and material contribution toward the liberation of the African continent. Issues discussed by President Mwinyi and the Chinese defense minister at State House included military and economic cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, the Chinese minister paid tribute to President Mwinyi for leading the country and for his international cooperation, especially in supporting China on a number of international issues.

General Chi Haotian was accompanied to State House talks by his host, the minister of state in the office of the president responsible for defense and national service, the Honorable Abd-ul-Rahman Kinana.

### Uganda

#### Government Announces Death of Public Service Minister

E.A.108715494 Kampala Radio: Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] The minister of public service, Mr. Samuel Sehagereka, has died. An announcement which has just been released by the prime minister, Mr. George Cosmas Adyebo, says Mr. Sehagereka passed away this morning at 1155 at Mulago Hospital. Burial arrangements will be communicated in due course.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**Cabinet Moves To Reassert Role in Government**

MB010810704 Johannesburg: IAFI in English (6p)  
GMT 11 Aug 94

[Report by Patrick Rudge]

[Text] Cape Town: report by SAPPs--The cabinet moved to reassert its role as the executive and decision-making arm of the Government of National Unity (GNU) on Wednesday (11 August).

The move came amid a growing perception that Parliament, and in particular the caucus of the African National Congress, was writing the tone for government and approving or even overruling cabinet decisions.

President Nelson Mandela told the cabinet's fortnightly meeting at Table Mountain that executive decisions had to be clearly conveyed to the public. Regular media briefings both before and after cabinet meetings to highlight the work of the cabinet are also on the cards.

The cabinet took a decision that will effectively mean its members will offer guidance and expensive projects to the public without considering their cost implications.

A statement issued after the meeting said: "In line with the policy of the GNU to maintain strict fiscal discipline, the cabinet formally adopted for itself the procedure that all policy decisions and announcements be preceded by proper cost analysis and determination of financial implications in order to restrict expenditure to the approved budget."

President Mandela's reference to fully conveying cabinet decisions to the public was, on this occasion, in respect of the voting of Parliament.

"The president once more emphasized the need to communicate very clearly to the public the content of cabinet decisions and recommendations."

"The reference was specifically to the apparently widespread perception that there is a cabinet committee investigating and having to make recommendations about the voting of Parliament in either Cape Town or Pretoria. The president previously sought to clarify this matter in a written reply to a question in the Senate, and attention is again drawn to that reply."

"A ministers' committee consisting of the relevant line function ministers had been asked to do the necessary research with regard to the cost and efficiency aspects of current governmental and parliamentary arrangements."

"Once these facts have been ascertained there would be the basis for an informed public debate on relevant aspects of this matter, not merely whether Parliament should be relocated."

In recent weeks, media reports have speculated that the legislature, namely parliamentary standing committees, would accrue to themselves so much power in drafting and approving legislation that the cabinet would be

bypassed. The suggestion was that the national party had resented its lack of sharing power at executive level with the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party members of the GNU, because the real power now resided with Parliament.

This view has been compounded by the relative silence of the executive process as opposed to the more strident of the ANC caucus and Parliament.

On Wednesday, however, the cabinet took a number of executive decisions. It lifted the state of emergency in KwaZulu-Natal and said it was giving attention to the legislative programme emanating from the executive. It also approved six bills for submission to Parliament.

**Government Seen Turning Against Media**

MB010810704 Pretoria: IAFI in English (2p)  
GMT 11 Aug 94 p.1

[Article by political reporter Steve Matthews]

[Text] Unrest is growing in opposition parties and media circles following signs that senior ANC ministers of government are becoming sensitive to criticism and are moving to restrict Press freedom.

Several incidents at national and provincial level during the past week have indicated that the government, coming under increasing pressure to deliver on election promises, is turning on the media.

The new-found transparency in Parliament is under threat. It was proposed in Joint Rules Committee yesterday that the Press be barred from reporting on the parliamentary sub-committees.

And PWV (Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Voortrekker) province, Tloane Seeweale, already saying from claims that he has failed to get his housing plan off the ground, looked out at his opponents in the provincial legislature yesterday.

Saying that "counter-revolutionaries" were lighting under the guise of Press freedom against reconstruction and development.

"Some people are trying to use this concept (Press freedom) to hide behind sinister character assassination, an attempt to undermine government's development, fabrications," he said.

Mr. Seeweale was defending his decision to employ 67 contract staff in his office when opposition benches suggested that many of these people belonged to the ANC.

Picking on the editor of the SUNDAY TIMES, who had written a critical editorial about the premier, Mr. Seeweale called him "misguided."

"Let us not be used here to echo sentiments of, some of the lunatics that we find calling themselves free Press here," Mr. Seeweale said.

The Democratic Party (DP) warned that Mr. Secoale's outburst was part of a "disturbing trend" and indicated that frustrated politicians were turning on their critics.

"There is a theory that we are living through a Prague spring—a period of temporary openness—before the government turns on its enemies. First it will be the Press, then the opposition parties," said DP Chief Whip in the legislature Jack Bloom.

Meanwhile, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry Professor Kader Asmal expressed concern at the joint standing committee in Cape Town yesterday about media reporting on the committees.

He said such reporting could influence discussion as these discussions were still "raw" and parties had not necessarily taken up positions on issues at hand.

ANC LaCretcher Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi had proposed that the media be barred from reporting on the sub-committees, although Prof. Asmal said such a move would be "inadvisable."

In the past, the committees were made up of only the ruling NP (National Party) and were completely closed to the media.

Last week, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki questioned the performance of the Press during the government's first 100 days, accusing it of not being positive enough.

"I am not sure the Press has fully addressed the question of its role in the new situation," he said.

#### **Troops To Be Deployed Along Borders To Curb Immigration**

MB0109081194 Johannesburg SAFP in English 2125 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Pretoria Aug 11 SAFP—The Youth African National Defence Force (SANDEF) is to be deployed along South Africa's international borders in an effort to curb the flow of illegal immigrants, SANDEF Chief General Georg Meiring announced on Wednesday (31 August).

In a statement, Gen. Meiring said deployment was prompted by the minister of defence at the request of the minister of safety and security. He said no extraordinary powers are to be granted to SANDEF members, but they will be empowered to execute routine policing functions and powers as stipulated in the general regulations of the SANDEF.

These included the powers to search, arrest and to clear roadblocks. He said success of the operation along South African borders would depend on the practical operational situation in these areas, and that in turn would determine which forces were deployed and in what strength.

The duration of the operation is undetermined but will be discontinued when the minister of safety and security believes the situation has eased sufficiently.

#### **SANDEF Official Urges 'Rethink' of ANC, PAC Integration**

MB0109065494 Johannesburg SAFP in English 0025 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Pretoria Sept 1 SAFP—The high cost of integrating former African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) soldiers into the South African National Defence Force (SANDEF) may require a "re-think on the process," SANDEF Budget Director Brig. Peter van der Merwe said in Pretoria on Thursday (1 September).

He told a conference on the government's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) at Pretoria University about 30,000 former ANC and PAC soldiers were being integrated into the SANDEF. It was probably the first definite contribution to the RDP by any government department.

However, it was an expensive process which would inevitably result in rationalisation of staff. "In fact the high costs involved may make a re-think on the integration process necessary."

Brig. van der Merwe said another SANDEF contribution to development was a service brigade set up to train retrenched former members in skills enabling them to find new jobs.

On under-utilised or unused SANDEF land, Brig. van der Merwe said the re-allocation of such land was not decided by the defence force. It was continuously being handed over to the Department of Public Works. To date 167,000ha (hectare) had been handed over.

Brig. van der Merwe said the defence industry could generate income to fund the RDP. The Rooivalk combat helicopter developed in South Africa had promising export potential. Surveys had indicated 130 Rooivalks could be sold abroad. These sales might earn more than R5 billion (rand) in foreign exchange, generating R1 billion in taxes. Meeting the orders would give jobs to about 6,500 people in the next 10 years.

"With regard to South Africa's G6 artillery system the export market is estimated to be 162 guns, which should earn R2.7 billion in foreign exchange and give employment to about 3,000 people in the next five to eight years."

#### **Constitution Delays Creation of Single Police Force**

MB0109151994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] South Africa cannot expect to have a single national police force until at least August next year.

unless the Constitution is amended. This was told to the Standing Committee on Safety and Security by the chairman of the technical committee responsible for drafting a new police act, Mr. Azar Cachalia.

Mr. Cachalia told the committee that the new bill, which would provide for the integration of South Africa's nine police forces and the appointment of nine provincial police commissioners, could be introduced in Parliament only in May next year. He said that in the interim the committee would propose certain constitutional amendments to allow the process of nationalization and restructuring to continue.

#### Trade Minister Says 'Middle Route' Needed in Economy

08/128190/94 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611  
16MT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Johannesburg August 11 SAPA—The government should steer a "middle route" between intervention and non-interference in the economy, the minister of trade and industry, Mr. Trevor Manuel, said on Wednesday (11 August).

However, the government would have to get forward its own position when decisions on the "hard issues" had to be taken, he said at the BUSINESS DAY "businessman of the year award" at a Johannesburg hotel.

"We are unanimous about the fact that protection on demand has gone the route of the dodo. Furthermore, we have sufficient experience of bureaucratic failure to vest discretion in the state. This is the South African policy consensus."

"We must therefore seek a middle route. Such middle route must be through a coalition of forces, which the national economic forum (or soon-to-be National Economic, Labour and Development Council) represents."

"This coalition, however, must take decisions on the hard issues. If, in the context of this coalition, the government does not have a position, the risk remains legitimised protectionism."

In the newly industrialised countries like South Korea and Taiwan, the state had not only backed winners but had made winners.

"In contrast, the approach of Reagan and Thatcher had been to shrink the role of the state completely, arguing that the market would resolve contradictions. Every bit

of research shows that both the U.K. and the U.S. suffered as a result of the ideological approach adopted."

Every country needed an industrial policy and the government's task was to create an environment in which winners flourished.

"Such environment is one marked by a combination of employment generation, increased investment, improved trade performance, and enhanced productivity."

However, South Africa began from a "low, narrow, and uneven base" characterised by an inward-looking economy; minimal domestic competition; a dependence on mineral exports; insufficient emphasis on human capital formation; falling rates of gross domestic fixed investment; and high and complex tariffs.

The state could not assume a neutral role in South Africa.

"Worst case for this economy is that we throw our industries, which have been shielded from the market for so long, to the vagaries of international competition rapidly and so destroy investment and jobs."

"We must seek to direct our resources to where they have a true and dynamic comparative advantage. South Africa needs a major paradigm shift towards upgrading the structure of our industries. At the heart of this must be enhanced productivity, international competitiveness and structural change."

The new environment favoured industrial restructuring because there were new markets, corporate tax rates had dropped from 48 to 35 per cent in 15 months, the import surcharge on capital and intermediate goods had been lifted, and import tariffs were being reduced.

The challenge was to move towards higher value-added exports and the creation of new and permanent employment.

"It is ultimately firms that compete with firms. The first winners must be firms—only when sufficient energy is generated for change at the company level, does a nation succeed."

"The issue of winners is central to the democratic project in South Africa. This wave of energy will generate the resources which will improve on the quality of life in South Africa. It is this activity which will make for the success of the reconstruction and development programme."

"So much depends on the extent of the cultural shift this country is prepared to make."

## Angola

**Government, UNITA Delegations Meet in Lusaka**

MB019607194 *Lusaka Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio from Lusaka]

[Text] Despite heated debate, the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have not yet reached an agreement on the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3. Negotiators for the government and UNITA met in Lusaka this afternoon. Nothing substantial was produced, however.

The parties are continuing to discuss the Unavem-3 mandate. Although it was viewed as an easy topic, discussion has now entered a fourth day without bearing fruit. Another meeting will be held tomorrow. If the negotiators for the government and UNITA eventually reach a consensus, they will then discuss the role of observers.

On this issue, UNITA insists on the inclusion of the Catholic Church as an observer in the peace process. This was reaffirmed today by UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim.

[Begin Valentim recording] On the role of the observers, we maintain our stand that it is necessary to reinforce the role of the observers. That is why we continue to defend the need for the presence of the Roman Catholic Church. In the past we have had very valid contacts with certain institutions of the Roman Catholic Church. Thus, we think that this presence is necessary. The government [words indistinct] we are going to debate. Our stand is valid because we think that the presence of an institution like the Roman Catholic Church is necessary to create a greater balance and bring the Angolan people closer in order to project our objectives for a better future between the Angolan people instead of always losing [words indistinct] of certain countries. All the same, we are not excluding the three observer countries. We are only defending the strengthening of the team of observers. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the mediators remain silent on the UNITA letter they received yesterday evening and which is thought to be connected with the participation of Jonas Savimbi's movement in the government. Despite the difficulties in the discussions, there is still no talk about interrupting the negotiations, as reported by some foreign media.

**UNITA Denies Making Concessions on Huambo**

MB019609194 *London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[From the "London, Last Minute" program]

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has categorically denied that it has

made any concessions on Huambo. In a telephone interview this afternoon Alcydes Sakala, UNITA's representative in the European Union, said Huambo is not negotiable.

[Begin recording] [Sakala] Precisely, the report is false. As you know, Huambo is not negotiable. The government campaign is primarily aimed at deceiving international public opinion. So, there is no substance in the report.

[Unidentified Reporter] What is UNITA's stand on the UN secretary general's decision to send Mr. James Jonah to assess the political, military, and humanitarian situation in Angola before the Security Council decides to adopt sanctions against UNITA?

[Sakala] We feel that any contact with the sides is a positive attitude. The Angolan problem ought to be addressed realistically because ours is a very clear position. We have alerted international public opinion, particularly the Security Council, that the application of a second package of sanctions would lead to changes in the current political scenario, thereby de facto annulling the Bicesse Accord and the Lusaka talks. We feel that any contacts that the Security Council or the secretary general decide to pursue will contribute to a better understanding of the Angolan process.

[Reporter] Does UNITA not fear that an inflexible stand on Huambo could lead to its being blamed for the failure of the talks?

[Sakala] No. As you know, 90 percent of the negotiations package has been dealt with. We think the government is the one that has adopted an inflexible position. What the government wants now is to gain the upper hand militarily in the field. We have been informed that the government has acquired a further 15 MiG's in Russia and they will arrive shortly. The government has bought another reconnaissance aircraft and 300 vehicles in The Netherlands. So, the government is committed to gaining time and to war. [end recording]

**UNITA Radio Reports Air Force Bombing of Huambo**

MB019607194 *Lusaka Voz da Resistencia de Gato Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Sep 94*

[Text] Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] combat aircraft have once again bombed the martyred city of Huambo. At least 28 people were killed during the carnage and more than 100 others wounded. Our Huambo correspondent says the MPLA-PT air force clearly attacked civilian targets like marketplaces, residential areas, and churches. The most cruel raid of the year occurred at about 1200 on 31 August and lasted 30 minutes. Russian-made phosphorous, napalm, and highly explosive bombs were used in the raid. Seriously wounded victims were admitted to the Huambo Central Hospital. Caritas and the Red Cross provided blankets and medicines to the wounded. The

more than 10 bombs hit the general school, the headquarters of the evangelical congregation church, the [name indistinct] church center, the Académico and Bom Pastor residential areas, and the Vicente Ferreira Market, which was packed with customers.

#### Further on Road

MR108174594 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 31 Aug 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is a flurry of diplomatic activity today—the deadline set by the United Nations for the rebel Angolan movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to sign a peace agreement or face increased sanctions. UNITA has been digging its heels in. It has even been threatening to pull out of the peace talks in Lusaka, but in the 11th hour there have been reports that UNITA is willing to compromise over the governance of its headquarters, the Province of Huambo. Now, the UN is sending James Jonah as a special envoy to Angola. But, out of the blue, the government has today launched a bombing raid on Huambo. Dan Isaacs asked our Luanda correspondent Chris Simpson what information he had about the raid.

[Begin recording] [Simpson] Well, the information I have received so far is that nine bombs were dropped early today around lunchtime between 1245 and five past one. Information we have at the moment is that 31 people are injured. No death reports as yet, but very much awaiting further information on the medical situation of those who were hit. I gather the Red Cross and Medecins Sans Frontiers, who both have teams down here, are helping treat the injured.

[Isaacs] These are bombs from government planes dropped on the city center of Huambo. Do we know that?

[Simpson] I understand it is actually in the center. We haven't got actually precise locations here. A lot of information is still to come through on that.

[Isaacs] Now, this is the first time for some time that the government has attacked Huambo. Do we know why they have done it now? Is there any indication why they have done it now?

[Simpson] It was the first time in several weeks. I mean, it is difficult to say. I mean, it was described as mind-boggling by one diplomat here, the timing of the whole thing. It has come in the immediate aftermath of what looks like an important breakthrough at the Lusaka talks. We have been waiting for weeks for anything very concrete to come out of Lusaka. Now, it appears that UNITA have made an important concession on the governance of Huambo. They are willing to give up on that. It is a surprise. I think the government may be frustrated that there would be no sanctions against UNITA coming from New York. They talk very

confidently in recent weeks about the Americans and particularly their coming on the government side, seeing the war move from the government's point of view, and saw the measure as being a formality. Those have not yet happened. The Security Council isn't meeting and everyone is waiting for James Jonah from the UN to fly in for an evaluation meeting next week.

[Isaacs] What is the UN up to? Today was supposed to be the deadline for UNITA to make a decision as to whether they would sign an agreement with the government. What is the UN up to? Will they now take action?

[Simpson] It is difficult to know. I mean, we waited and waited and waited for sanctions. There were strong hints this time they would be coming and they haven't been. I think it is fair to say that the UN is very keen to keep the Lusaka talks going. I mean, they will point to clear proof of progress given what was being reported yesterday and today. This latest development will, I am sure, be an important setback. It will be an enormous propaganda victory for UNITA at the current time and I think the government will find [words indistinct] [end recording]

#### UNITA Reports Clashes in Lunda Norte, Cabinda

MR1108174694 Luanda Voice da Revolucion de Golo  
Negr: in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Excerpt] Fierce clashes are taking place in Cabinda region of Lunda Norte Province, according to Lieutenant Colonel David Caluqueto, UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] political coordinator in the area. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, our Cabinda correspondent reports that 12 Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) soldiers were killed and several others wounded in recent clashes in (Mongocombe), near Ganda Ganga, Cabinda Province, during recent clashes between UNITA armed forces and the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). Large quantities of war material were captured. MPLA troops are involved in a scorched earth campaign in the province, and violent clashes were reported over the past 72 hours. Innocent civilians have been killed. More than 700 people have been evicted by firing squad in (Catamungua).

#### Lesotho

##### King Meets Deposed Prime Minister, Still 'Defiant'

MR1108194194 Johannesburg SABC CCTV Television  
Network in English 1900 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] Lesotho's embattled King Letsie III today met the man he deposed as prime minister but refused to reinstate him despite demands from southern African neighbors and his own subjects. The king is under pressure to reinstate Prime Minister Ntso Mokhele after dissolving the elected government on 17 August, throwing the



mountainous nation of 1.6 million people into crisis, but the 34-year-old monarch is defiant, his aides say. After telling South African President Nelson Mandela and other regional leaders last week he would consider restoring Mokhehle, he now says such action is not a solution.

#### Reinstatement Deadline Passes

MB01091 7494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1139 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 1 SAPA—Department of Foreign Affairs Acting Director-General Rusty Evans remained locked in negotiations in Lesotho on Wednesday as a deadline for reinstatement of deposed Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle expired.

A department spokesman in Pretoria said he had no new information on the deadline expiry but said a statement could be expected soon. He said he could not comment on the specific purpose of Mr Evans' visit but said negotiations were continuing at the highest level and he was in the mountain kingdom to facilitate the process.

The tiny kingdom of 1.6 million was plunged into a constitutional crisis on August 17 after King Letsie III sacked the democratically elected government of Dr Mokhehle two weeks ago.

An ultimatum demanding his reinstatement was issued by the presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana last week. But the king backed by the military announced a provisional government shortly after his palace coup and has since said he will not back down.

#### BCP Leader Discusses Visiting Ministers' Efforts

MB1108191894 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 Aug 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is nearly a week since the presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana told King Letsie III of Lesotho to reverse his decision of two weeks ago to suspend the Constitution, dissolve Parliament, and sack the government of Ntsu Mokhehle. There has been widespread condemnation of the king's measures and urging from all quarters to restore democracy. So far, that hasn't happened. The foreign ministers of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana have been in Maseru today talking to the king and to Ntsu Mokhehle. (On the line to Maseru, Timothy Ecott asked the secretary general of the BCP [Basotho Congress Party] and brother of the prime minister, Chikane Mokhehle, who took part in the talks, if the foreign ministers did any good.

[Begin recording] [Mokhehle] I think it has done good, because we have been able to be assured that something is being done toward fulfilling Pretoria's undertaking.

[Ecott] What do you mean that something is being done? What do you think is going to happen now in Lesotho?

[Mokhehle] There is some talks toward fulfilling the undertaking, which is simply getting back to constitutionality.

[Ecott] Does that mean that the delegations from South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana led you to believe that the king might reverse his dissolution of the parliament?

[Mokhehle] No, they have come to find out how far the king is toward that and how far we are, from our side, toward fulfilling that. They have come to find out, just to find out how far we are, and advise if we need the advice.

[Ecott] Do you think you need their advice?

[Mokhehle] We certainly do. We need everybody who will advise us to get back to constitutionality.

[Ecott] Well, do you think after today there is going to be some progress? Have you had any word from the king?

[Mokhehle] We haven't had any word from the king. So, we don't know what is likely to happen from now on.

[Ecott] In that case, why do you describe today as a positive step forward?

[Mokhehle] Because it is a movement. There has been some meetings, even if it was with the king. But there was a meeting between ourselves and the delegation from those capitals, and there was also a meeting between them and the king. So this is something. It is not just like staying in our camp and he staying in his camp.

[Ecott] But at the end of today and any day, the king is still the king, and you are dependent on him making movement rather than you making movement?

[Mokhehle] Well, yes, because he is the one who has precipitated the situation.

[Ecott] You have been talking to your brother, the prime minister, Mr. Mokhehle, today, what is his attitude at the end of these talks?

[Mokhehle] He hasn't given his attitude yet, but he is also satisfied that there has been this visit by the three foreign ministers. [end recording]

#### Nongovernmental Organizations Suspend Proposed Strike

MB1108173594 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] The National Nongovernmental Organizations' (NGO) Crisis Committee on Lesotho's current national crisis has suspended a national stayaway for another week. At a press conference held in Maseru this morning, the president of the NGOs, Mr. (Segwayo Santos), said the steering committee had decided "to give a chance to

bilateral talks that the committee was facilitating between His Majesty King Letsoe III and Dr. Ntse Mokhele.

Mr. (Santos) said other channels were being opened to hold talks between the steering committee, police, and the Armed Forces to brief them fully on the nature of the NGO steering committee and the principles that this committee is embracing. At this conference the NGO's reaffirmed their commitment to maintain peace, law, and order, and prevent violence and civil war in Lesotho.

### **Mozambique**

#### **Renamo Leader Registers as Presidential Candidate**

MR1108152794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) leader Alomo Dhlakama this afternoon presented his candidacy for the presidential elections scheduled for October. Speaking to journalists after presenting his candidacy to the National Elections Commission (CNE), Dhlakama said he acquired the necessary 10,000 signatures. Radio Mozambique also learned that the Labor Party, PT, on 30 August reported its candidates for the legislative elections to the CNE. The party will only contest two districts: the city of Maputo and Maputo Province.

#### **Pimo Chairman Also Registers**

MR1108201194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] Vacoob Salomao Sibondy, chairman of the Mozambique Independent Party, Pimo, today presented to the National Elections Commission (CNE) his candidacy for the presidential elections scheduled for October. Sibondy told Radio Mozambique that he is confident of victory. He said he gave the CNE 12,000 signatures, more than required by law.

#### **Opposition Party Ends Confer., Elects Leadership**

MR1108204494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Excerpt] The first congress of the National Convention Party, PCN, ended in Maputo this afternoon. During the meeting the ruling council was dissolved, and engineer Lutero Chimburumbari Simango was elected party chairman and Dr. Gabriel Mubunda PCN secretary

general. Two other members were elected to the party's executive council. Soon after the election, we contacted the elected president, Lutero Simango, who told us that his first actions would focus on the party's internal activities to prepare for the legislative election campaign. [passage omitted]

#### **Demobilized Government, Renamo Troops Stage Attacks**

##### **Block Beira-Chimoio Road**

MR1108152794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] The Beira-Chimoio road is blocked in Nhamatanda, Sofala Province, by about 200 government and Mozambique National Resistance demobilized soldiers who are demanding food and demobilization subsidies for three months. The mutineers have taken the keys of the Nhamatanda District administration building.

##### **Storm Nampula Meeting**

MR1108192794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] Demobilized soldiers who marched in the city of Nampula today assaulted some people attending a National Information Commission, Comandó, meeting and partially destroyed a motorcycle and a Red Cross vehicle. Radio Mozambique journalist Boaventura Mataude was one of the victims. The demobilized soldiers entered the hall where the Comandó meeting was taking place in search of a political commissar from the dissolved Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, FPLM.

##### **Block Rd./road, Storm Police Station**

MR0109087794 Maputo MEDAFEX in Portuguese 1 Sep 94 pp. 2, 3

[Text] Demobilized troops blocked the Limpopo Railroad at Mapai yesterday morning, holding up two trains, one carrying 500 passengers and the other cargo. This was revealed by a passenger who traveled by car from Mapai to Chokwe, arriving in Maputo in the afternoon. The source said the troops were demanding transport to their homes. A source with the Mozambique Railroad Traffic Department would not confirm or deny the report, asking us to speak to the enterprise's managing director whom we were unable to contact by the time of going to press. The passenger said the troops stormed the local police station, from where they took a number of weapons.



## Burkina Faso

## Algerians Deported From France Arrive in Ouagadougou

LEADERBOARD Paris: France 2 Television Network in French 1900 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Let us now hear an account by one of my colleagues from AFP on the arrival of the expellees in Burkina Faso late this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Fabienne Pomet] The plane arrived at about 1715 local time or 1715 French time. The Algerians were received by Mr. Saïd Diallo, minister in charge of special duties at the Presidency. There was a long way away, but I could see that some of them were injured, since I thought I saw one having difficulty in getting out of the plane and another in a cast with crutches. A ambulance was waiting to take them to a hospital in town, where they will live for the moment.

[End of recording] [Correspondent] What was the atmosphere at the airport?

[Pomet] The police contingent was actually not very large, but it was effective. The press, other than national television, was not allowed to get close to the plane. The others were kept away. We were able to go to the hotel where they will be living, but were not able to talk to them then either because the security forces would not let us in. [end recording]

## Nigeria

## Abacha Reportedly To Revive Provisional Ruling Council

LEADERBOARD Lagos: NTA Television Network in English 1900 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] The Provisional Ruling Council [PRC] is to be reconstituted. This was announced by the chief press secretary to the head of state, Mr. David Atta, during a session with State House correspondent in Abuja. Mr. Atta explained that the head of state, General Sani Abacha, had indicated this during his recent nationwide radio and television broadcast. He also hinted that the new Provisional Ruling Council is likely to be larger than the current one, and that field commanders may be members. This is to widen the base of decisionmaking at this critical period of the nation's life. Mr. Atta said the head of state is now holding wide-ranging consultations with his professional colleagues on the composition of the new PRC, and that the new members will be men of proven professional competence.

## Police Deny Press Reports of Assaulting Abacha

LEADERBOARD Lagos: NTA Television Network in English 1900 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] The Nigeria police has denied newspaper reports that Chief Modibbo Abacha was assaulted by one of its officers. In a statement issued in Lagos today, police

spokesman, Assistant Commissioner of Police Mr. Tump Alakperu, said Chief Abacha had an argument with the police officer over the issue of newspapers. Mr. Alakperu said the officer was screening newspapers and magazines, which concealed documents, before handing them to Chief Abacha, and that Chief Abacha tried to dispossess the officer of the newspapers to prevent detection of some documents concealed in them.

The police stated that two of the lawyers present appealed to Chief Abacha to calm down, and he later released his grip on the police officer. Mr. Alakperu said Chief Abacha was not beaten up, and that he is well and is seen regularly by his doctor.

## Sierra Leone

## Former Commander Held for Collaboration With Rebels

LEADERBOARD Freetown: AFP in English 1900 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Freetown, Aug. 11 (AFP)—A former regional commander in Sierra Leone's national army has been arrested for alleged collaboration with rebel forces, judicial officials in the capital said Wednesday (31 August).

Lieutenant Colonel (Retiree) Deen was detained on Tuesday. He was dismissed from the Army on April 12, along with chief of staff General Jusu Gortee and 12 other senior officers.

Deen was formerly military commander of the Makeni area, 140 kilometres (85 miles) north-east of Freetown.

At the time of the purge no official explanation was given, but informed sources say some of the men were already suspected of collaborating with Revolutionary United Front (RUF) forces, which have been fighting the Army since 1991.

Deen's arrest follows revelations made by five soldiers who appeared on August 25 before a court martial in Freetown, accused of collaborating with rebels.

One of the accused, Abu Bangura, testified before the court Tuesday that he witnessed Deen meet RUF rebels in March at Masonghe, 200 kilometres (125 miles) east of Freetown.

During the meeting, the officer allegedly planned an ambush against his own troops in order to allow rebel forces to get hold of an anti-aircraft gun. He also ordered certain soldiers to requisition arms and join rebel ranks to support a RUF attack against Masonghe, according to Bangura.

A RUF attack against the town in early April left 46 dead according to official figures, although survivors reckon over 100 died.

The five men's court martial is the first trial the military government has conducted against soldiers suspected of collaboration with rebel forces, instead of giving them summary executions.

The government led by head of state Captain Valentine Strasser came to power in a coup d'état in April 1992.

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